THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1901,

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule St 970

1	17 75,990
2 Sunday 85,780	18 75,740
8 81,000	19 78,080
4 79,490	20 76,900
6 77,810	21 75,600
6 78,310	22 82,650
7	28 Sunday 89,035
883,130	24 77,220
9 Sunday 92,510	25 77,560
10 77,600	25 76,430
11	2774,470
12 77,050	28
18 76,200	29 79,510
14 75,920	30 Sunday 90,930
1 81,430	31 75,670
16 Sunday 92,840	
Total for the month 2,479,075	

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed .. Net number distributed 2,369,180 A verage daily distribution 76,426 And said W. B. Carr further says that

the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of November was Sworn to and subscribed before me this List day of December 1869.

J. F. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, No. My
term expires April 26, 1901.

COUNT BONES NERVE.

Some unsophisticated Americans have often wondered how Count Boni de Castellane ever happened to break into the Gould family-who, whatever else they are not, have been serious, sensible 1 copie. American eyes will be opened proceedings that have been brought

community has a fortune warranting such purchases he may sell or give away standard to be evidenced when Governor the goods without laying himself open | Dockery announces his appointments. to the charge of committing an unlaw. His frequent assurances as to his purful act," says the Count in an inter-

There has been a great deal written and said about Yankee shrewdness, of Chicago "nerve" and of various kinds of "gail," but this example puts the dictment against ring rule-has been the American into the shade. No one can now question that the Count's aplomb | thoughtful citizens of St. Louis who dewon the heart of Miss Anna Gould.

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS. Real estate men of St. Louis voiced the sentiment of all St. Louis when they made as the keynote of the informal banquet of the Exchange held Thurs-

day night a regenerated St. Louis,

"Let's assume that St. Louis will be the greatest metropolitan city of the world and work for a third bridge; get a deep waterway to the Gulf of Mexico; got rid of the smoke and dirt of the city; let's dig up a little civic pride-the kind that will urge us to go down in our pockets for anything and everything that will be of benefit to the city-and put our shoulders to the wheel and push St. Louis to the front."

Here in concise form are given press ing needs of St. Louis. The real estate men have realized them for a long time. The lack of these things has been grievously felt in their business, as land and property values fluctuated in direct ratio with the civic accommodations. While St. Louis property has advanced in the past, the advance has not been as great as the natural advantages of the city justified.

It was the realization of these things that made the dealers in St. Louis property the first to work for the World's Fair. Public spirit and private enterprise were synonymous with them. More than by any other class of men the benefits from an increased demand for property would be felt by them.

The World's Fair has not been the only public enterprise for which they have worked. To them is credit due for the demonstration which resulted in St. Louis securing lights after a period of darkness last spring. The mass meetings incidental to that crusade were held in the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange. Now that these other municipal betterments are brought to the front, it is but natural that the Real Estate Exchange should add its quota to the many expressions of Indorsement.

TENDS TO OPTIMISM.

In his address at the Holland Society's annual dinner in New York City the other night Mr. Cleveland made so wise a plea for a greater conservatism in our and momentous questions awaiting our regarding the operation of the present settlement that the country will do well | road 'aw of that State. to heed his earnest words.

says Mr. Cleveland, alluding to the final been of the highest grade macadam,

of preaching-days for sermonizing." 1.5 ciples, under the temptation of conquest now done to form the subgrade for a who thought our public men were above World. We should not abandon a wise \$2,000 a mile. conservatism in confronting our new sober days for thoughtful citizens-days of preaching-days for sermonizing. But ing, true American sermonizing, do not stead, to remove the reason for a pessimistic view of our national future.

ST. LOUIS APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Dockery is discovering that no small part of the embarrassments that accompany the power of patronage grow out of the anxiety of candidates and their friends for immediate action. They make no account of the caution and care a conscientious executive must exercise in deciding upon his selections for the subordinate positions within his gift. Any one candidate for a particular office would promptly undertake an instantaneous decision between the competing applicants, but the executive's will cannot be so easily determined.

The Republie's advice to the new Governor of Missouri can be briefly put. Take time enough to know what you are doing. He sure you are right. Then go ahead. And this advice is peculiarly and particularly applicable in the matter of the St. Louis appointments.

One place in St. Louis, in addition to the Excise Commissionership, to which tions of the Constitution: For thirty-Mr. Selbert was with public favor appointed yesterday, should be filled at where, in the language of a contempoonce, the vacancy in the Police Board, but there is no occasion for exceptional haste in dealing with the other positions. Governor Dockery understands it, "he found the Constitution a marble fully the imperative importance of good appointments for St. Louis. He should of life." take all the time circumstances require in order to inform himself of the per- defined the difference between the sonal fitness of individuals and their aceptability to the people of this city. He It had been maintained by some inshould act just as soon as he is able to dividuals that an act of Congress could do this, but there is no necessity for ac- vitiate an article of the Constitution. tion until he is satisfied he is fully in- The authority of the Supreme Court to formed.

The all-important consideration to be kept in mind is the character of the ap- Marshall's decision in the case of Marpointees. For this reason Mr. Dockery bury versus Madison bore no equivocahas justifiably paid little attention to tion: "It is a proposition too plain to the Insistent demand that the Excise be controverted," he said, "that the Con-Commissioner must be a St. Louis man. stitution is either a paramount law, un-The public interest fixes no such necessity, and it is far better to select an on a level with ordinary legislative acts. honest, capable and resolute man from outside the city than an unfit man from please. If the former be true, then a the city because of personal strength ly his recent declarations regarding with an influential faction of the party. The State collects so large a revenue against him for selling goods bought on from the dramshop licenses issued in St. on the part of the people, to limit a Louis that the Commissioner cannot be "If a gentleman of standing in the said to be wholly a municipal officer.

The people of St. Louis look for a new pose have given pleasing promises of the When Pennsylvania attempted to resist most worthy intentions, and the com- the judgment of a Federal district court, In reading his statement it ought to munity will give him every opportunity. Justice Marshall settled it in his own

EFFECT WILL LAST.

During the past week the December Grand Jury's report-in effect an intopic of earnest discussion among sire a control of municipal departments in the interest of the people rather than of the rings.

This effect of the Grand Jury's report applies to its every feature. The deplorable condition of the city institutions, neglected and overcrowded, is the result of ring misrule. The failure to secure convicting testimony in the police bribery cases was because the "efforts to detect fraud have been thwarted by those most competent to give evidence. The report charged also that in investigating alleged cases of election frauds such fraud is encouraged and made easily possible by a system of political machinery extending "even to a coalition of opposing factions" which "weaves a web of safety over frauds committed." It found, in addition, that the Mayor does not act in harmony with the Police Board, that greater care is needed in the selection of an Excise Commissioner, who shall effectively proceed against the winerooms, and that the police courts do not co-operate properly with the Police Department.

All of which means that St. Louis must be rescued from the control of the rings if good government and the adequate protection of life and property are to be secured for its citizens. No other construction can be placed on the December Grand Jury's vigorous report. Coming at the present time, when the imperative necessity of a wise adminis tration of the municipality is recognized by public sentiment as a vital requisite of World's Fair success, the effect of this report will long remain. It will be remembered by all good citizens. The evils whose existence it so clearly prochimed must be wiped out by the joint efforts of local voters and of the State administration. Governor Dockery must make his appointments of Police, Excise and Election Commissioners in opposition to the rings and in behalf of the people. The people must elect in April an anti-ring municipal ticket which will stand for municipal government for the public good rather than for ring profit.

NEW YORK ROADS.

Mr. Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, in his annational policies with regard to the new | nual report gives valuable information

Under the Higbie-Armstrong law of Nor is it exactly fair for partisan Re- 1898 the State Engineer has charge of publican organs to charge that Mr. the surveying and design and construc-Cleveland takes a pessimistic view of tion of roads. During the three years the American future in pointing out the it has been in force the State has apdangers of an unamerican disposition of propriated \$250,000 for this purpose, problems whose dangers he indicated. Through this State aid, twenty-three That man is not a pessimist who brave- roads, aggregating fifty-three and one ly strives to keep his country right on half miles, and situated in twelve counquestions of principle affecting the very ties, have been built. In addition to existence of its beneficent institutions. these roads, numerous petitions have He is, rather, the best kind of an op- been received asking for the improvement of other highways.

Road construction under this law has

settlement of the Philippine question, costing from \$7,000 to \$9,000 a mile. In "Its solution depends upon the extent to view of the large number of petitions which the old patriotism and good sense, it is now proposed by Engineer Bond to of our countrymen can be rescued from spend the remaining money of the impending danger. Thus, these are appropriation in "improving" country sober days for thoughtful citizens-days highways that do not have enough travel to justify the expense required for the There is more of the spirit of helpful- best macadam. Under this plan, it is Special Correspondence of the Sunday Republic. ness than of hopelessness in such words. proposed to clear the existing roadway It will be a good and grateful thing if of sod and stone and properly grade it the American people take them to heart. with ditches and culverts. The natural

In this report of the New York ofand strange duties. These are, indeed, ficial Missouri can find valuable instruction. The large increase in the number something be done to make the roads constitute pessimism. They promise, in- of this State measure up to the standard required by the postal authorities,

It is generally agreed that the best read for this country is macadam. The building of the foundation for this sort of road, where expense forbids complete construction, seems to be a wise provision. Missouri may not be able to copy exactly the New York law, but some legislation, probably along the line of the recent constitutional amendment, should be passed.

JOHN MARSHALL.

February 4 meetings will be held throughout the United States to honor the name of John Marshall. On that day 100 years will have passed since he. "a Virginia lawyer, a plain man," took his seat on the Supreme Court as Chief

It is eminently fitting that just at the time, when the Supreme Court is called on to decide one of the most important questions ever brought before it, that the thoughts of the people should be turned to the man who, more than any other, fixed the permanent interpretafive years he was on the Supreme Bench, Winston Pettus, who still persistently clings rary, "he seemed to handle judicial questions as did the great Euler mathematical, with giant ease." As another put statue and breathed into it the breath

John Marshall gave the decision which American and the British Governments. annul congressional acts, when in conflict with the Constitution, was disputed. changeable by ordinary means, or it is alterable when the Legislature shall

legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not inw; if the latter, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, power in its own nature illimitable." Few of the strait-laced Democrats even yet agree with his view of the power of the central government over the States. It cost the strife of the Civil War to forever settle the boundaries,

latures of the several States may annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, the Constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery, and the nation is deprived of the means of enforcing its laws." Whether we agree or not, the strictest

Democrats must concede that events have strengthened most of the great Virginian's contentions. Just now none of us will be disposed to cavil at honors paid to his memory. It was a powerful mind and an incorruptible character which so impressed the law of the land. To those qualities all parties and beliefs can render a tribute.

New York is trying to gain notoriety through the fact that a woman success fully paraded as a man for over thirty years. That is nothing. St. Louis has a number of city officials who have been parading as real, honest men for years and years. Their true status in society will be determined this spring.

Texas has been attracting immigrants by the thousand through wonderful agricultural crops. Now that underneath these crops the biggest oil wells in the world have been found, Texas will take its place as the fastest growing State in the Union. If the Real Estate men display the

same activity in working for a better municipality that they have in working for the World's Fair, St. Louis need not feel discouraged over the future.

When Governor Dockery makes good his campaign and inaugural promises to St. Louis the people of a redeemed city will rise up and call him blessed.

If depends entirely upon the Demo cratic managers whether St. Louis shall be placed under Democratic control next, April. The people are willin'. Governor Dockery in his inaugural ad-

dress formulated a basis for franchise taxation which would insure a sound and permanent legal structure. Mighty good Police Commissioners can

be made of reputable business men of Democratic faith who have no personal or machine axes to grind. Somehow or other, the Globe-Demoerat's too hastily served dish of "roasted

legislators with lobby sauce" seems to have lost its savor. Ziegenhein officials will be interested in learning that liquefied air can be used for cremating purposes. They should order barrels of the new liquid for use

after April 2. City Hall methods are businesslike -from the viewpoint of the grafter.

It's Sunshine and Music. A hough is just like sunshine, it freshens all the day, it the the peaks of life with light And drives the clouds away. The soul grows glud that hears it, And feels its courage strong—A laugh is just like sunshine.

For cheering folks slong! laugh is just like sunsh

A laugh is just like music, It lingers in the heart, And where its melody is heard The ills of life depart.

And happy thoughts come crowding its joyful notes to gree:— A laugh is just like music

Fads in Congress. Senators and Congressmen Show Varied Tastes in Expressing Their Preferences.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Were some well-meaning individual possessed of sufficient carnation was the President's favorite flowinquisitiveness to delve into the personal er. Thereupon it was adopted as the Republaction in battle, wears with much pride death of Senator Brice there has been no side of the members of Congress, he would lican emblem, and pink carnation clubs were the tiny red. white and blue ribbon that Senator to make a specialty of dinner-gir-We should not too lightly cast aside our regard for established American printing the present road will be properly "crowned" and rolled as is enough to stagger those misguided mortals towns throughout the country. As a contract the publicans of the country of and territorial acquisition in the Old macadam road. The cost will be near such things. And, indeed, were he to attempt to pen accurate descriptions of these wearer of pink carnations. Representative multitudinous peculiarities, he would speed- Norton of Ohio. Doctor Norton formerly fly discover that the job was one requiring always were a pink carnation, but since its The dainty head denoting the order of Elks an extensive command of the Queen's Eng- adoption as a Republican emblem now uses lish and a patience that is monumental. The the red flower to add to his gay and debof free delivery routes throughout the gamut begins with Representative William organ appearance, for, being a good and softerness of thought, patriotic preach- country has made it imperative that Aster Chanler of New York and his level true Democrat, he abhors all things that

have become tainted with Republicanism In the use of ye genuine old-time New Orleans red bandanna, Senator Pettus of Alabama stands without a rival in either branch of Congress. General Pettus, who s a Confederate veteran and the oldest member of the Senate, is addicted to old styles, and verily would no more think of abandoning his red bandanna than he would of voting the straight Republican ticket. Nobody else in that august tribunal has used such an article since the days of Allen G. Thurman, who, perhaps, did more to make the picturesque handkerchief famous than any one else. But of all the fads in Congress, the one most virulent is that of wearing various

decorations and buttons. It is interesting to giance over the floor of the House and Senate and note the fancy emblems that appear in the lapels of the coats of Senators and Representatives. Representative Richardson of Tennessee, for instance, wedra the star and barred flag of the Confederacy. He is a Confederate veteran, and the only member of Congress to wear conspicuously



campaign it became known that the pink for Warren of Wyoming, who was awarded ated fad yet developed in the Senate is sequence of this conversion of the popular Wisconsin wears the button of the order of most distinct entertainer in that line, and the Royal Legion, and quite a number of his senatorial dinners are of almost nightthe members of the House display the cres- ly occurrence. His income is about 200 cent and scimitar of the Mystic Shrine,



Senator Hanna wears a red carnation.

is also frequently seen, and on the lapel of Representative Loudenslager's coat it vyes with the bright red carnation that he always wears when he comes into the House. Mason of Hillinois shows his blatant Americanism by wearing a miniature American flag, manufactured out of American

Although Mason is something of a pariot himself, there is a certain Representative from Kansas whose love of "Old Glory" is of such intensity as to fairly bring the blush of shame to the fat cheeks of the liberty-loving Illinoisan. This gentleman is so patriotic that he wears a shirt upon which is embroidered an excellent representation of the American flag. Being quite the newest thing in shirts, it is naturally conspicuous in the House. When the flag-decorated shirt first made its appearance the wearer was chaffed considerably by his colleagues, but now they simply look at it and laugh. And why? Because a few hours after its debut the Kansas Representative took lunch in the House restaurant and very carelessly dropped some coffee-just one tiny drop of cof-fee - upon the shirt just below the flag. More than a week had elapsed and the little brown spot is still just below the flag. Can it be that all of the distinguished gentleman's shirts are similarly marked, or is this the only one embroidered with a

Easily the most pleasant and approprithe penchant for dinner-giving. Since the

a day, so that he need spare no expense to make his repasts gems of culinary art, and, since he gives his chef carte blanche 'tis almost needless to add his invitation are never declined. As an hour spent in discussing a delicious menu is one of the chief aids to a consequent cultivation of good-fellowship, and the retailing of excellent stories, it is not to be wondered that dinner-giving is the favorite form of enteralament among the more socially inclined of the Senntors. Close rivals of the New Jerseyan as dinner entertainers are Senators McMillan, Lodge and Wolcott. Woloff's affairs are more noted for the symposium which follows in his big library with its mammoth open fireplace, than for the dinners themselves. Mr. Depew and Mr. Hanna both pessess residences admirably fitted for entertaining, but they give few dinners compared to the former-mentioned Senators. Mr. Depew's dinners are always beautiful to look upon, the dintagroom being decorated in Moorish style, and perhaps the handsomest room of its kind n Washington. It would be difficult to decide at which of

these gatherings the table talk is brightest for at each of them will be found some of the most brilliant minds in Washington. ALLEN V. COCKRELL



Senator Pettus uses a red bandanna hand-kerchief.

Je The Tall and Short of It. Je

Jefferson City, Jan. 19.—The upper branch of the Forty-first General Assembly will have to look alive and keep watch if it purposes to keep abreast of the lower branch for every trait that is commendable in legislative bodies. Up to the present the lower branch appears to have solved, to the benefit of the people of Missouri, all the problems that presented themselves. There were at least four of these problems: The clerical force and the printing of bills on

for African explorations, and runs down

through leaser evils, as Senator Kean's fud

for dinner-giving and Mark Hanna's pink

boutonniere habit, to General Edmund

to the old-fashioned red New Orleans ban-

danna, in preference to the common every-

Of the senatorial boutonniere fiends, the

Honorable Marcus Alonzo Hanna is per-

haps the most inveterate. In this distinc-

tion he succeeds the late Senator Brice of

Ohio, who never failed to place a glowing

red carnation in his buttonhole every morn-

ing. His florist had a standing order to send

the handsomest possible blossom to the Brice

residence dally, and woe unto him if he

Senator Hanna prefers the plak carnation

to the red, and appears regularly, day after day, with a beautiful speciman of his fa-

vorite flower pinned to the lapel of his

coat. There is a good reason for this pref-

day handkerchief.

was remiss in this duty.

sandhagger would do business at the old stand." Up to the present there has not been the remotest evidence that the House has been turned over to the "unworthy influences," against which Governor Dockery sounded a warning in his inaugural address. Speaker Whitecotten has shown a receptiveness to argument, a grasp of situa tions and an inclination to aid the right in triumphing which if maintained through the session will make him a prominent figure in Democratic politics in Missouri. The best evidence of the fact that the

House of Representatives is at present conducted as a deliberative assembly, reaching its conclusion as the result of public debates rather than as the result of back-door conferences beld in the rooms of members, is that the members do not line up uniformly on the votes. They do not follow blind

The hardest fight of the session so far, was for a reduced clerical force. The pres ent force of the House seems to be down to a business basis, and the treatment meted out to a resolution demanding an increase in the force, which was introduced ast week, indicates that the force is not likely to be increased. Speaker Whitecotton ruled the resolution out of order with out debate. The fight for a reduced clerical force was conducted in a Democratic caucu that extended over two evenings. That the fight ended amleably, without being dragged to the floor of the House, was due almost entirely to the diplomacy of Speaker Whitecotton. In a single night he smoothed all the wrinkles left by a caucus debate that was not lacking in pointedness, On the question of printing all bills on their introduction in the House, all the in-fluence brought to bear was brought before the House in open debate that covered the entire subject pro and con. The plea of Missourians for an opportunity to follow the House closely in its deliberations on pending mensures received all the weight its merit carried, and it won.

The House of the Fortieth General Asembly was the first to adopt the rule that all bills should be printed immediately on introduction. This was not an argument in favor of the rule. It is contended in many quarters that the House of the Fortieth General Assembly did not make a remarkable record for economy. It was a case of "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" That the members voted to retain what seems to be a decided forward step in legislative development in Missouri indicates that men capable of considering questions on their abstract merits are in the House of the Forty-br. General Assembly. The Senate has not had as large an opportunity as the House to show its mettle. It, has had its permanent chairman ess than a week. Its committees have just been announced. It has not yet buckled under the influences which will shape the legislation it produces. There are numerous influences for good, both in the members themselves and in those who surround them, ready to assist right endeavor. Next week will probably tell what is to be expected of the Senate Its mark will have to be high if it keeps pace with the per-

formance of the House up to the present. When Chief Clerk Joe Tall of the House produced his cares announcing his candidacy inscribed merely "Joe Tall," instead of "Joseph S. Tall," some persons re marked. "He wants to give an impression that he is a 'hall fellow well met." Tall's experience last week indicates that there was more than this in his abbreviated signature. Last week he signed in eight minutes 30 Speaker's certificates, accrediting to members the pay they had earned for

method in a madness that changes "Joseph S. Tall" to "Joe Tall" when it is | terprets the laugh correctly and ignores it to be written 290 times against time. A man or rebuts it, as he is armed with truth or named Jehosophat L. Armbrusterhausen would have cut a pretty figure in the place of chief clerk on that occasion.

An incident of the House caucus on organisation that occurred during the voting on the chief clerkship deserves to be re-cited in this connection. Judge Jefferson speakership, the House committees, the Pollard of St. Louis was reading clerk of the caucus. That goes without saying know that my visits here are as regular budge Pollard has been reading cierk of when the Assembly is not in session as be taken into consideration that his purthat has be may want to honorably fulfill his pledges.

The bear want to honorably fulfill his prethat a calamity wall went up that all was lost, latures of the several States may anthat "the lobby had won" and that "the lobby had won" and the lobby had won won the answer. He came to the name of Joel F. Short of Wright, Speaker pro tem. of the

"Short," he called.

"Tall," answered Short. "Short votes for Tall," repeated Pollard. It was late at night, and the juxtaposion passed unnoticed. Even Matt Hall of Saline, who appears to be the counselor and guide of the House on matters of humor, overlooked the episode.

Lawyers who come to Jefferson City with ulterior motives, which they prefer to re-tain within the recesses of their inner conclousness, have an advantage over doctors, merchants and others.

"Oh, I have a case in the Supreme Court," they answer, with a surprised, half supercilious elevation of the eyebrows when ques ioned as to the cause of their presence at the capital. The response to this is most frequently a

guttural little laugh, the context of which pointed James out to him, and inquired in in cold type would be: "Go tell that to the a whisper, pointing to Frank James,

the subject of an entertaining argument to

living. It is the opinion of a good many laymen that mankind does entirely too

live to a ripe old age. Less worry on this

man's days is being augmented. The very judge.

point might lead to the desired result.

marines." Usually the lawyer questioned in-

P. Walsh of Kansas City, in reply to the laugh last week, "but I can produce the docket to prove it if you will come to the Supreme Court building with me."
"You fellows make me tired." Attorney

Fred Lehmann answered the laugh. "If you were in Jefferson City oftener you would when the Assembly is not in session as when it is." The candidacy of Frank James for Door-

keeper of the House and his presence in Jefferson City attracted more general attention and excited more comment than even the contest for the speakership. St. Louis has from use ceased to take an immediate interest in a man whose fame as a lawbreaker is as wide as the nation, During the time Frank James was at work canvassing among the Representatives in the Madison House corridor meeting of the officers of the National Guard of Missouri was held in Jefferson City and uniforms were plentiful about the

The story is told credibly that one visite who had come from remote fastnesses t witness the organization of a General Assembly had stood for some time in staring. treathless observation of the man who one had a reputation as a bandit. Glancing aside a moment, he saw the National Guard uniforms and nudged the man who had

According to this authority, the wearing

covering. The main point of his theory is

the necessity of wearing always the same

Outdoor exercise is highly recommended,

be of linen, cotton or wool.

DID NOT WANT THE PHOTO

Paris, Jan. 19 .- (Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—According to the Figure, M. Lasies, the well-known Netionalist Deputy, has just learned that # s rash to bluff with a man capable of calling your bluff, as is certainly the case with

ly said he would give a thousand france (\$200) for a photograph, of which he had heard, representing M. Waldeck-Roussess talking to Father du Lac.

wife at Pontchartrain. He sent it to M. Lasies by a friend, with a message asking that gentleman to hand over the money.

M. Lasies, according to the Figure, was astonished to see the photograph, and sta more astenished when his visitor said:
"It is from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who has asked me to receive for the poor to 1,000 france which you promised." "A thousand francs! But it was only & figure of speech," he exclaimed.

DUKE OF ORLEANS WANTS TO RE-ENTER BRITISH SOCIETY

Who Will Purchase Historic "Les Charmettes"?

Rousseau's Home Offered for Sale.

Still Another Longevity Recipe.

Cotton vs. Wool.

Of the giving of recipes for longevity | latest suggestion comes from a physician of

there is apparently no end. Every man or credit and renown. He thinks that there is

woman who has reached out far beyond the a very great deal of benefit or of injury in

allotted three score years and ten is made | the wearing of certain kinds of clothing.

prove the points of this or that contender. of fiannel next the skin is immensely in-

Every abnormality in the shape of jurious to the general run of men and wom-

strength of arm, of back, of general sys- en. Cotton is king, in his opinion. For

tem is used as an illustration of the vir- summer wear he suggests a culico shirt,

tues of this or that system of exercise or while balbriggan cotton is his idea of winter

nuch thinking on the subject of how to kind of material next the skin, whether this

But there never will be less worry. Even that is, if cycling be excepted. Wheeling in

now the list of systems for prolongation of | not considered a same performance by this

In all literature there is hardly any house to develop his many talents. Thanks to his nore famous than Les Charmettes, that | kindly benefactress, Jean Jacques, who had modest dwelling in Chambery where Jean hitherto learned little, was enabled to bury Jacques Rousseau, the renowned French philosopher, spent the happlest years of his life, and therefore it is no wonder that the reading public of Europe was considerably surprised and somewhat shocked when it heard the other day that it had been advertised for sale.

The advertisement reads as follows: "For sale-Les Charmettes, the historic home of Jean Jacques Rousseau, together with furniture, fields and orchard." In 1660 the house was built, but it first became historic on July 6, 1738, that being the day on which Mme, de Warens, Rousseau's friend, pur-chased it, together with "a barn, meadowland, orchard, plowland, vineyard, two oxen, two cows, ten sheep, seven hens and a cock." The new owner occupied it at once and Rousseau joined her there later in

the same year. Of his life there one of his French biographers says: "To Mme. de Warens the world is infinitely indebted, since it was she who provided this man, the son of a Geneva

himself here in the works of Montaigne, Pascal, Descartes, Locke, Leibnitz and Newton, and it was here, too, that he accumulated most of the material of which his genius made such good use in late years. Well, then, may we ask, What would have become of Rousseau if he had not had such a friend as Mme. de Warens?" Since 1782, the year in which Rousseau's

"Confessions" were published. Les Charmettes has been a Mecca for thousands of his admirers from all parts of the world, not a year since that time passing in which hundreds have not visited it and reverently taken away from the little flower garden some buds or leaves in memory of him.

While all those who have owned Les Charmettes since the death of Mme, de Warens have taken palas to preserve it as it was in the time of Rousseau, there is n certainty that a new owner would act in nimilar manner and would be willing to have pilgrims flocking annually to his house from all parts of Europe, and, therefore, a few distinguished Frenchmen have started legislative services. He had to sign his watchmaker, with a home in which he had a movement for the purpose of purchasin name 200 times. It is easy to conclude that ample opportunity to improve himself and the property and preserving it unchanged, movement for the purpose of purchasing

"Did they call out the militia because they knew he would be here?"

* The Busy Lower House. *

The Republican members from St. Louis who started out at the opening of the ses-"I know that's a chestnut," said Frank sion to embarrass the work of the majority with dilatory speeches and senseless resolutions, appear to have learned wisdom Murphy, who, during the first week, wa on his feet with harassing frequency, has not made a speech during the entire week past. It is not known to what this attractive change in policy is due, but the change is very apparent and grateful. It is also likely to be of much help to St. Louis in General Assembly in the work of prepara-

tion for the World's Fair Several members from countles were storing up the transgressions of these St. Louis members to be produced when World's Fair matters were under consider ation, and all together the offensive tactics broached at the beginning of the session were calculated to harm St. Louis's work without benefiting any one. As the House stands now, with Matt Hall

of Saline as chairman of the World's Fair Committee, and Mat Holland of St. Louis as second, there is every probability St Louis will get all it asks.

AS MUCH AS HE THOUGHT.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It appears that M. Lasies rather reckless

Now the President of the Council happens to possess such a snapshot, taken by his

As the notes were not forthcoming, the hotograph went back to its owner.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. London, Jan. 19.—(Copyright, 1991, by 19 New York Herald Company.)—The Duke of Orleans, I hear through a friend of the Prince of Wales, has applied to his Regarding Highness to prepare the ground for preturn to English life, which, owing to be long stay in this country, has become ond nature to him.

The Prince will approach the Queen in the health will permit, and the probabilities are that her Majesty will bear 30 in ties are that her Majesty will bear

Then comes the question of the That difficulty could be easily surme but the Prince of Wales must do it. He le it in his power to be complete arbits all matters relating to the Mariboo-Club. If he chooses, the Duke's many be at once restored to the member roll. I have good reason for thinking the Bachelors' Club would at once is

As for the St. James, it was with the most reluctance that the Duke's name expanged, action being forced upon technitistee by the action of the other clubs. That club, therefore, would read him back readily.

DUKE HENRY TO BE A PRINCE

His Queen Bride Will Give Hi That Title and High Rank. The Hague, Jan. 19.—Duke Henry Mecklenburg-Schwerin will arrive here wary 36 to attend the festivities preliming to his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina. It is officially announced that immedially after the marries the Queen will fer upon him the fulle of Prince and him his militer.